



# Persil

*Complete*  
**HOME WASHING  
HANDBOOK**



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## MYERS PERSIL INSTITUTE

Have you heard of an Institute of Washing? An up-to-date laundry staffed by experts, established and maintained for the free instruction to the public, on all matters pertaining to the better and easier washing of clothes.

That is precisely what the makers of Persil and the proprietors of Myers in co-operation, have done—for your benefit. These services are at your disposal—free of all cost. Next time you are in town, call at Myers and see the Institute.

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# Persil

## Complete Home Washing Handbook



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FULL INSTRUCTIONS ON  
HOW TO WASH EVERYTHING WITH PERSIL





# The Romance of Persil

Since Persil, the famous oxygen washer, was first introduced, the increase in its use has been tremendous. The number of packets sold every week has multiplied itself over and over again since then. Now Persil is the largest selling washing product in Australasia.

The reason for its success lies in Persil's extraordinary efficiency as a complete washer. Women soon found that Persil not only washed their clothes *whiter*, but it made them last longer because they no longer had to be scrubbed. For the washing of artificial silks and fine fabrics, Persil's success was greater still, for washing with ordinary lazy soaps or soap powders and consequent rubbing would not do for these delicate materials. Something was needed that would free them from dirt very quickly and gently—that something is Persil.

## What Persil is

When you wash with Persil you have two cleansers on the job instead of one, not only very good soap, but oxygen as well. Persil is quite different from ordinary lazy soaps because the soap in Persil is made *active* by oxygen when it is dissolved in your washing water.

Washing with ordinary lazy soaps leaves behind dirt which has been rubbed into the weave, but the *active* Persil soapsuds bubble gently through and through the clothes, getting out all the hidden dirt and bringing *perfect* cleanness and *perfect* whiteness.

Moreover, Persil washes everything safely, quickly and easily. For very dainty silks, for woollens, for coloureds, the mild oxygen action is particularly safe.





## **Persil gives Real Whiteness**

Your white wash boiled regularly with Persil comes out spotless and brilliantly white because Persil removes every atom of worked-in dirt and does away with every stain. By following the simple directions given in the following pages you do your wash with less trouble, and get better results than ever.





## Persil is so *Gentle* on the hands

There is absolutely nothing in Persil which can harm a normal skin. Persil is just good soap plus oxygen. The oxygen cannot possibly hurt the skin and if soap has never harmed your skin before, the good soap in Persil certainly will not do so. Our own washing demonstrators' hands are al-

ways perfectly smooth and white, although their hands are in Persil water nearly all day long. After doing your washing with any washing preparation or soap, it is always advisable to rub a good skin lotion into the hands to prevent drying and cracking through the hands being exposed to cold winds and water. Even if you have a most sensitive skin you will find Persil better than any other product, because Persil's active suds do the wash far more quickly than lazy soaps, and there is no need to keep the hands in the water too long.

## Persil washes best *Alone*

Persil has been tested millions of times under practical washing conditions, which have proved beyond a shadow of doubt that Persil is a *complete* washer. It contains just enough soap and just enough oxygen; therefore it works best all alone. No extra bar soaps or compounds are needed.





## Persil Washes *Everything*

Persil sets a new standard of safety and thoroughness in the washing of silks, woollens and coloureds. Silks and coloureds look like new, woollens become beautifully soft and fleecy. There is nothing like it for all modern fabrics such as flat crepe, crepe-de-chene, etc., as well as the more ordinary every-day wash such as silk stockings, children's woollies and clothes, blankets.



# WASHING

## How to prepare Persil

It is an economy to mix Persil with cold water before you use it, because Persil is an exceptionally fine powder and, if not mixed, a little might float on the top of the water. It is not *on* but *in* the water that you want Persil, so that all of it can do its good work from the beginning.



1

A heaped tablespoonful of Persil to each gallon of water is enough unless the water is hard, when it is necessary to use a little extra Persil for each gallon of water.

2

Mix the Persil to a paste with a little cold water, then thin down with more cold water, until it looks like milk. Persil is now ready for every kind of washing.

3

When water is ready, completely immerse the bowl of mixed Persil and stir it round. In this way you ensure that the Persil is thoroughly mixed with the washing water. Whenever MIXED PERSIL is mentioned in the washing directions, it should be mixed according to these simple instructions.





# How to do your Weekly Wash

SORTING, SOAKING, PREPARING

## Sort your clothes first

Different kinds of clothes need different treatment; by sorting the clothes, the first step is taken towards treating each type in the right way. The next necessary step is the preparation of some of them for the wash.

## Soaking

Persil's active oxygen soap suds work so thoroughly in your boiler that there is seldom any need to soak—boiling is sufficient for ordinary whites and so, only very dirty things such as greasy overalls, work aprons, etc., need soaking. The day before you wash, sort out all the clothes that need soaking, then put them overnight in cold water and mixed Persil. (Half a tablespoonful of Persil to a gallon of water mixed as directed.) During the soaking see that the articles are kept well covered with water.

**Handkerchiefs**—Only soak handkerchiefs prior to boiling when they are really very dirty; otherwise it is quite sufficient to boil them separately in Persil, which will remove all the mucus. When they do need soaking, however, put them overnight in salt and cold water—quarter of a pound of common salt to two quarts of water.



**Babies' Napkins, Soiled garments, Stained articles** (Blood or Sickroom.) Soak overnight in cold water to which mixed Persil has been added.

## Sorting

On washday sort the rest of the articles into heaps as follows :

**White Wash**—Articles to be boiled.

**White Handkerchiefs**

**Crease-Resisting Fabrics** (See White Wash p. 9).

**Coloured Articles**—Cottons and linens, organdies, muslins, voiles.

**Woollens**—White and coloureds.

**Silks and Artificial Silks and Rayon** — Crepe-de-chene silk and cotton mixtures, silk and wool mixtures.

**Blankets.**

**Soft Furnishings**—Curtains, cretonnes.

## Preparing the Wash

First of all draw together any tears ; turn out all pockets ; turn body linen inside out (the inside is the dirtiest side and therefore requires most attention) and shake out the dust from woollens and knitted wear. Silks and woollens should be sorted into separate piles as follows :

White and natural.

Fast colours.

Colours that may run.

When washing all these things, wash white or natural colours first, then fast colours, then colours that may run. For colours, make a test for colour fastness before washing for the first time. (See page 14 "Colour Testing.")

You should also measure coats, dresses, jumpers, etc., made of wool, marocain and crepe fabrics of any kind, as these fabrics may contract when they are wetted. These measurements act as a guide and so enable the garment to be restored during drying and ironing to its normal size. (See page 19 "Measuring and Reshaping.")





# White Wash

**TABLE LINEN, BED LINEN, TOWELS, WHITE BODY LINEN, SOAKED WHITE GOODS, CREASE-RESISTING FABRICS**

When you use Persil for your white wash, you can be absolutely certain of brilliant whiteness. Persil's active oxygen-charged soapsuds wash through and through the weave, taking out all the dirt which washing with ordinary lazy soaps sometimes leaves behind.

It's the same with stains. They never get a really firm hold, for Persil's active suds take them out in the boil. Together with every other form of impurity they disappear, leaving your linens the whitest white you've ever seen. Crease-resisting fabrics must NOT be boiled but washed in water just warm to the hands, otherwise the fabric will lose its crease-resisting qualities.

And now for the working details of a Persil white wash.



## Boiling

First fill your copper with cold water, then mix and add one heaped tablespoonful of Persil for every gallon of water, and stir thoroughly. If the water is hard add extra Persil to soften it. Where the water is *very* hard you may find it necessary to use as much as  $1\frac{1}{2}$  tablespoonsful for every gallon of water. For the first boil put the least soiled articles *dry* into the water in the copper, but it is important that this water should be *cold*, for if dry clothes are put straight into very hot water any stains on the material are likely to become set.

*We want to emphasise that when you use Persil it is quite unnecessary to wash the clothes before you put them into the copper.* And it is unnecessary and wasteful to add extra soap or anything else to the Persil.

Now bring the copper to the boil and boil for twenty minutes, stirring the clothes from time to time to allow Persil's active soap suds to circulate freely.

If you have more than one copperful of white clothes to wash, fill up the copper for the second boil with cold water; and for every *added* gallon of water, mix and add the usual heaped tablespoonful of Persil. Then put in your second batch of clothes. As the copper water will still be quite hot, the clothes must be thoroughly wet before they are put in; otherwise, any stains are likely to be set by the hot water. Remember—"If the clothes are dry, the water must be cold. If the water's hot, the clothes must be wet."

## Rinsing of boiled articles

To rinse well is as important as to wash well—do so first in hot water, then in cold; and continue the cold water rinsing until the water stays clear.

## White Wash without boiling

If it is desired to wash white clothes without boiling, soak them overnight in cold water, or if they are very dirty, in cold water to which Persil has been added. (Use a level tablespoonful of Persil to every gallon of water, mixed in the usual way.) The next day, wring out the soaking water and prepare the washing water by adding to scalding water the usual proportion of mixed Persil (one heaped



tablespoonful to the gallon of water, plus a little extra if the local water is hard), plunge the clothes in and leave them soaking for about 30 minutes. Wash through, then rinse first in hot water and then in cold.

White clothes washed in this way keep their colour well, but stains do not always disappear from teacloths and table linen as they do when clothes are *boiled* with Persil. It is, therefore, necessary to remove tea, coffee and fruit stains by the boiling-water method. (See "Removal of Stains," page 29.)

## Scalding

Do not boil WHITE MUSLINS, WHITE ORGANDIES and WHITE VOILES, with the general wash, but first soak for at least half an hour in cold water to remove all dust. Squeeze this water out of them, then put them in cold water to which mixed Persil has been added and bring them to the boil. As soon as the water boils, turn out the gas under the boiler (or rake out the fire) and let the clothes lie in this water for at least half an hour. Then wash through and rinse.

If this method is inconvenient, squeeze the water out of your articles, and then plunge them into a bath previously filled with scalding water and mixed Persil. Cover the bath and leave them to soak for half an hour; then wash through and rinse. Remember always to remove the water from these fabrics by squeezing, not twisting, as twisting will displace the fragile threads and give the material a drawn appearance.







## Drying

Open-air drying is ideal, if weather conditions permit. It is always beneficial to hang white clothes, (unlike delicate fabrics), in the sunshine to dry. Open all clothes, shake them before hanging on the line and see that they are hung straight. You should not hang white organdies, muslins or voiles, however. These should be rolled up in an old towel or cloth, otherwise they will get too dry for ironing.

## Damping, Folding and Mangling

All articles to be mangled should be lightly sprinkled with water. Warm water is usually best for this purpose as it penetrates more easily. See that double parts are properly damped, flatten out tapes, smooth and straighten hems. Then fold the garments into flat, even strips, with their edges together and the tapes, etc., inside. The buttons should be outside so that you can watch to see that they do not break while the clothes are going through the mangle or wringer. Articles such as towels, dusters, etc., which need mangling only, should be hung up to air afterwards. Never put clothes away damp, or you may find them covered with mildew when you come to take them out.





## Coloured Articles

COTTONS, LINENS, ORGANDIES, MUSLINS, VOILES.

You can feel sure of brilliant results when you wash your coloured things in Persil. The *active* oxygen-charged soap-suds remove every speck of hidden dirt very quickly and very *gently*, so that none of the delicacy or brilliance of coloured things is lost. However delicate, or however deep the colour, Persil will preserve all its first freshness and brightness.



## Colour Testing

The first time you wash coloured goods, make a test for colour fastness as follows :

Thoroughly wet a tiny unnoticeable part of the article in warm water and press it with a warm iron between two pieces of white material. If no colour shows on the material, follow the general directions for washing coloured goods which are given below.

If the colour runs, wash the material quickly in cold, or, at the most, just warm water, with mixed Persil added, and plunge it at once into a vinegar rinse. If an article is multi-coloured, and the *darker* colours run badly, you should either fix the colours before washing in one of the ways described in the next paragraph or else you should not wash the garment at all.

## Colour fixing before washing

If, on testing, colours run badly, treat them like this. Before washing steep the garment for about an hour in one of the following solutions :—

Two cupfuls of salt to each gallon of water.

Half a cupful of strong vinegar to each gallon of water.

One tablespoonful of alum to each gallon of water.

For most colours, the salt solution gives the best results, but for blues use the vinegar solution, and for greens use the alum solution.

WARNING. Fixing colour once does not always fix it permanently. If you are at all doubtful about the fastness of : colour, fix it each time before you wash it.

## Washing

All coloureds should be washed quickly in lukewarm water and rinsed quickly.

First fill the wash-bowl with lukewarm water and add the necessary amount of mixed Persil. Then squeeze Persil



suds through and through the clothes—there is no need to rub—for Persil's active soap-suds wash very quickly and thoroughly.

If you are washing particularly delicate colours and fabrics, you can, if you like, use cold water. Because of its extra cleansing power Persil washes perfectly in any temperature of water.

## Rinsing

Coloureds should be well rinsed until the water remains absolutely clear.



## Colour setting after washing

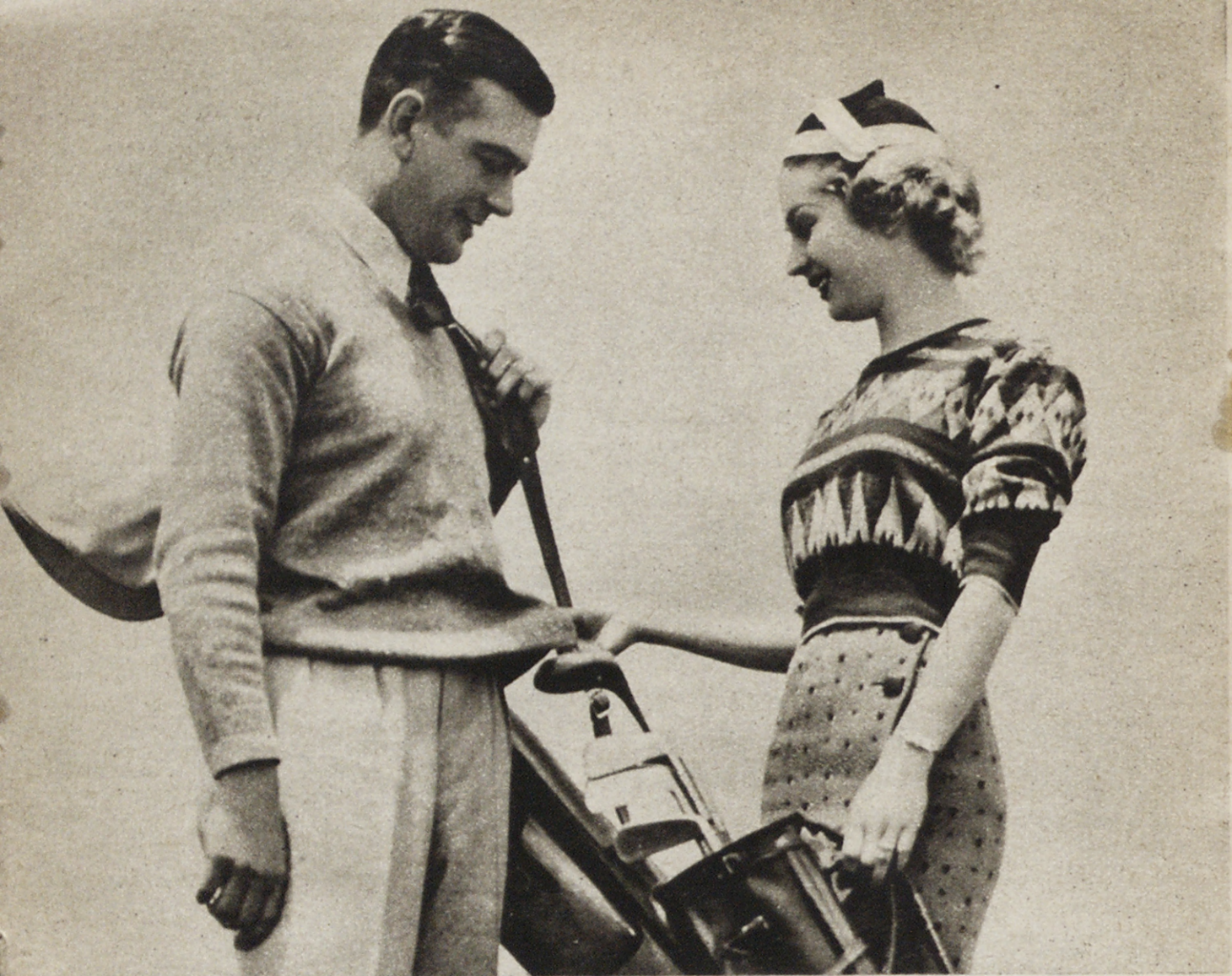
If the colour shows slightly in the washing water, set it by adding vinegar to the last rinse water—in the proportion of a half-cupful of vinegar to a gallon of water. If, however, the colour is running freely, put vinegar in the same proportion into the first rinse water and plunge the garment in immediately.

## Drying

On no account leave coloured clothes lying about wet—even colour that does not run in the wash will bleed and blur if you leave it lying damp for any length of time.

Always turn prints and coloured articles inside out and hang them in the shade to dry. Strong light is liable to make them fade, especially when they are wet. It is best to put a garment (the colours of which are inclined to run), twice through a wringer when you have squeezed it as dry as possible after the last rinsing. If an article which is not entirely fast is hung with surplus moisture left in, it may dry in dark and light streaks (called galling) or the colours may blur.





## Woollen Articles

Persil gives woollens just the special care they need because the oxygen-charged suds get right inside the weave, gently freeing the dirt but leaving the natural oils in the wool unharmed, thus preventing the threads drying and breaking. And Persil not only gets out *all* the dirt, but gets it out more quickly—with far less handling, and in barely warm water. There are two golden rules which you should observe when washing woollens :—

- (1) Do not rub : let Persil's soap and oxygen suds do the work for you.
- (2) Wash, rinse and dry at the same moderate temperature throughout.

If your woollens are coloured, read page 14 on "Colour Testing" and "Colour Fixing before Washing," and page 15 on "Colour Setting after Washing."



## Washing

Put sufficient mixed Persil into lukewarm water. Then squeeze the articles gently, forcing the cleansing Persil soapsuds through and through the fibres. This gentle squeezing removes every trace of dirt from the fragile threads and avoids any shrinking or felting of the fabric.

## Rinsing

It is important that the temperature of the rinsing water should be the same as that of the washing water. Rinse until the water is perfectly clear.

## Drying

**Underwear.** The more moisture you remove from your woollens the softer and more elastic they will dry. Whenever possible, therefore, pass woollen underwear through a wringer before leaving them to dry.

**Top Wear.** Take extra trouble to remove all excess moisture from this class of woollens, particularly if they are highly coloured. Should you not have a wringer with rubber rollers, therefore, we recommend that you do this by the following method.

Roll the woollens tightly in a clean cloth with the sides of the cloth turned in. Beat the cloth with the hand so that it absorbs the moisture from the woollens. As each cloth becomes wet, change it for a dry one, and in this way you will speedily get out all the water possible.

Dry all classes of woollens in a warm but not too hot atmosphere; not too near a fire nor in the direct rays of the sun, and never on hot water pipes. Remember that brilliant sunlight will yellow white woollens. For the ironing and finishing of knitwear, jumpers, etc., see page 25, etc.







# Silk, Artificial Silks

REAL SILK — ARTIFICIAL  
SILK OR RAYON—CREPE-  
DE-CHENE—MIXTURE OF  
SILK AND COTTON, SILK  
AND WOOL

## Washing

If your silks or artificial silks are coloured, read page 14 on "Colour Testing" and "Colour Fixing before Washing." The actual washing of silks and artificial silks, whether coloured or white, must be done in lukewarm water.

The method of washing is the same as for coloureds. Put sufficient *mixed* Persil into lukewarm water, then squeeze the articles gently, forcing the cleansing Persil suds through and through the fabrics. Silk and artificial silk garments in pale colours, or colours that are likely to run, should be washed in water that is practically cold.

## Rinsing

Rinse well until the water remains clear. Squeeze as dry as possible but do not wring or twist.

If any trace of colour shows in the first rinse put vinegar in the second rinse, as described on page 15, "Colour Setting after Washing."

## Drying

Squeeze out all the moisture you can before leaving silk or artificial silk articles to dry. Self-coloured underwear can be hung. Patterned or printed fabrics should be stuffed with towels or paper to prevent any two surfaces touching, and, if possible, dried flat.



# Knitted, Stockinette or Jersey Fabrics

WOOL, SILK OR ARTIFICIAL SILK



## Measuring and Reshaping

Knitted coats, jumpers, dresses and skirts should be carefully measured before wetting and their measurements noted down, so that after the garment has been washed it can be reshaped during the drying process. In addition, pleats should be tacked on the inner edge.

Measurements are to be taken as follows :—

- Length of garment.
- Width across back.
- Length and width of sleeve.
- Width at hem.
- Width at wrist.
- Neck opening.

If, after washing, you find that any part of the garment has stretched, ease widthwise so that the length is taken up. If the garment has shrunk generally, gently pull and stretch during drying process, not once, but from time to time, occasionally checking against measurements. Do the same thing during the ironing or pressing.

## Washing

If the garments are coloured, refresh your memory on "Colour Testing," "Colour Fixing before Washing," and "Colour Setting after Washing," by turning to pages 14 and 15.

To wash knitted goods, whether silk, wool or artificial silk,



squeeze them gently through in lukewarm Persil suds. Pay special attention to any parts which are very soiled, such as neck or cuffs. Do not lift the articles out of the water until you have finished washing them. Then, with both hands under the garment, raise it so that no weight is thrown on the delicate threads. This helps to prevent stretching. Rinse until the water remains clear again, taking care not to stretch the threads. If the colours show any tendency to run or if the garment is grey, buff or pale green and likely to gall in drying, add vinegar to the last rinsing water. Then squeeze out as much moisture as you possibly can, either by putting the articles one by one through a wringer with rubber rollers, or by beating in towels. Never twist or wring knitted goods as this is liable to damage the threads.



## Drying

Dry a jumper or such-like garment flat, and pack it with towels or white paper so that no two wet surfaces touch. Then any loose colour will drain into the packing and not spread through the material of the garment. Pull the articles carefully into shape, referring to the measurements taken when the garment was dry.

## Lace Wool

Handle lace wool very gently. It should be washed in cold water to which the necessary quantity of mixed Persil has been added. If the weather is frosty keep the water in the room until it takes the room temperature. The method of washing is the same as for knitted garments. This is fully described on page 19.

Take great care when putting Lace Wool through a wringer. If you have not a wringer with rubber rollers, instead of rolling the garment in a towel and beating the moisture out as you would do when drying ordinary woollens, lay it out flat between two towels and press and pat out the moisture.



# Stockings and Socks

WOOLLEN,  
WOOL MIXTURES,  
SILK, ARTIFICIAL SILK,  
LISLE

## **Woollen, Wool Mixtures :**

Before washing black, navy-blue, brown or dark-coloured stockings in water which has been used for other clothes, strain the water first, otherwise they are likely to get covered with fluff. On white or light-coloured hose the fluff does not, of course, show.

Woollen stockings should be washed in the same way as woollen underwear, and should be washed both inside and out. Particular attention should be paid to the feet.

When dealing with buff, brown or grey gym. stockings, it is a wise precaution to add vinegar to the last rinse water. This will avoid streaky drying, which is particularly likely to occur with articles of this nature. Woollen socks should be well rinsed.

It is essential to squeeze out as much surplus moisture as possible before hanging the stockings by the toes to dry in a warm, but not too hot atmosphere. Any surplus moisture is likely to drain through the stockings and carry surplus colour with it, so causing them to gall or dry streaky.

**Silk, Artificial Silk, Lisle.** These should be washed in water that is comfortably warm to the hand, to which the required quantity of mixed Persil has been added. Squeeze the active Persil suds through the stockings, rubbing the feet and heels lightly. Wash first on the right side, then on the wrong side and be careful in turning, as it is then that ladders are started. Finally, rinse well until the water remains clear.





If the stockings or socks are coloured, put vinegar in the last rinsing water in order to set the colours. Squeeze out as much water as possible (wringing or twisting tends to break the threads), and then roll up the articles in a clean dry towel and bang hard to extract the remaining moisture. Finally pull the stockings into shape, fold them from the back seam and either dry flat or hang them half and half over a dry towel. This little extra care prevents galling. Silk or lisle stockings or socks should not be dried in strong sunlight, as this will fade the colours, nor on hot water pipes, as this will cause uneven drying. When nearly dry, they should be ironed on the wrong side with a cool iron.

## Blankets

### Washing

Blankets should be washed in warm water. To wash a double blanket you should have eight gallons, five gallons being enough for a single blanket. The best way of measuring the amount of water is to fill the bath from an ordinary household pail (for all practical purposes you may take a pailful to represent two gallons), add mixed Persil to the water in the proportion of one heaped tablespoon of Persil to every gallon of water.

If the water is hard, or the blanket new, use more Persil in order to make sure that a lather is maintained, as the dressing in new blankets destroys the lather.

Put the blankets through a wringer between each wash water and between each rinse water, and again before you leave them to dry. This makes them easier to get clean, and it makes them dry beautifully soft.

### Drying

Shake blankets well before hanging them to dry, in order to raise the hairs as much as possible.

If they have a coloured border which is inclined to run, hang them on the line lengthwise so that the border is vertical. If there is no likelihood of the coloured border running, start by hanging the blanket breadthwise and finish by hanging lengthwise. Then take a towel and squeeze the bottom edges from time to time, as moisture runs down and collects.





## Soft Furnishings

### WHITE CURTAINS, CASEMENT, MARQUSETTE AND MUSLIN.

Curtains of all kinds become laden with dust; it is, therefore, advisable to allow them to soak for a short time to free them of all loose dirt. They should then be washed with as little handling as possible by the scalding method, which is fully described on page 11. If the fabrics require tinting, see page 26 on "Tinted Starches." The tint should be used without starch if you do not wish the curtains to be stiffened.

**Coloured Curtains.** These should also be soaked for a little while in cold water to remove loose dirt and dust. Then wash them by the method described on page 14 for coloureds.

**Art Silk Curtains.** To remove loose dirt pass art silk





curtains through cold water, then wash them carefully in water which is barely warm. See page 18 for washing instructions.

**White Net and Lace Curtains.** Soak them thoroughly to remove all the loose dirt and starch, then scald. (See page 11.)

If retinting is necessary, turn to directions for "Tinted Starches" on page 26.

As a rule, net and lace curtains are difficult to iron. It is best, therefore, to pin them out while wet or hang them on a rod, putting a rod through the bottom hem to keep them in shape.

**Cretonnes.** House Furnishings, such as loose covers for chairs and sofas made of cretonne should always be well shaken and brushed along the pipings, before wetting, to remove loose dust. Before washing cretonnes, it is advisable to make the "Colour Test" described on page 14. If, on testing, the colour shows a tendency to run, soak the fabrics for an hour in cold water to which salt has been added. See "Colour Fixing before Washing," page 14, and "Colour Setting after Washing," page 15.

If the colours are fast, soak the articles in cold water in order to remove the loose dirt and dust. Then wash them in cold water to which mixed Persil has been added, and rinse well until the water remains clear.

Finish cretonnes as quickly as possible after washing them. After you have got out as much moisture as you can, hang them up to dry in the shade. Do not let them become *quite* dry or they will be very difficult to iron. Keep an eye on the colours to see that they do not spread. If you find this happening, iron the articles immediately on the wrong side with a cool iron.





# Finishing

## Starch—Making and Using

**Boiled Starch.** To make boiled starch use two tablespoonsful of dry starch and mix with cold water in the same way as you would mix Persil, pressing out all the lumps until the paste is perfectly smooth. Use just enough water to dissolve the starch, otherwise you will have difficulty in pressing out the lumps. Then pour on to the paste about a quart of boiling water, which must be *really* boiling. Stir vigorously until the starch turns thick and transparent. If the starch does not thicken, you have either used too much cold water for mixing the paste or the water was not really boiling. In either case you must bring the starch to the boil in order to thicken it. The starch is then ready for use; keep it covered to prevent a skin forming.

To thin down the starch to the consistency you require, add boiling water while the mixture is still hot.



When you put wet articles into starch you thin it down ; so always make allowance for this. Use boiled starch for cottons, linens and other fabrics which require stiffening.

**Cold Water Starch.** To one tablespoonful of starch add one breakfastcupful (or half a pint) of cold water. This makes sufficient starch for three or four collars. Mix your starch with a little of the cold water carefully pressing out all lumps, then stir in the rest of the water. Cover the starch to keep it free from dust and specks and strain it carefully before using.

You need to be a really skilled laundress before you can iron articles stiffened in cold water starch really successfully. Cold-water starch is only used for such articles as hard collars and shirt fronts which require a very stiff glossy finish.

**Tinted Starches.** For coloured goods either use tinted starches or mix the starch with water tinted by any of the following methods.

For Ivory, old lace and ecru : one tablespoonful of ordinary household tea to a pint of water, cook well then dilute to tint required.

For shades of blue : Use blue from an ordinary blue bag.

For yellows—use one pennyworth of saffron to a quart of water. Simmer for an hour.

For other shades—use ordinary cold water dyes.

These solutions can also be used with or without starch to retint curtains faded by strong light.

Remember that all colours dry lighter. So test a small portion of the article and let it dry to see if you have got the shade you require.

## Ironing

**Starched Goods.** Always dry starched articles and then damp them again very evenly before ironing, taking care to see that the starch is not sticking to the edges of the iron. If this happens your iron is not sufficiently hot. You should also make sure that starched articles are thoroughly dry when you have finished ironing them, otherwise they will take on a “rough dried” appearance.



**Linens.** For a dull finish iron them on the wrong side while they are still damp.

**Coloured Cotton and Linen Goods.** Coloured articles should be ironed on the wrong side with a cool iron. If your iron is too hot or if you put the colours to dry in bright sunlight they tend to fade. For a really bright finish, iron lightly on the right side as well.

**Embroideries on Cottons and Linens.** Raised embroideries should be ironed first on the right side, and then on the wrong side on a felt or double blanket, to bring up the pattern.

**Madeira Cloths.** Place them on a pad, wrong side up and press firmly to bring out the details of the embroidery.

**Woollens.** Pressing rather than ironing is the most successful method of finishing woollens. Lay a damp cloth over the woollen article and press the cloth with a cool iron, taking care not to touch the woollens themselves with the iron. Hand-knitted articles should be ironed on the wrong side to bring up the pattern. Wincey needs firm pressure to make it look really well ironed. Flannels should be ironed when nearly dry, with a cool iron.

**Silk.** If the silk is self-coloured, or if the colours are quite fast, you can leave silk articles rolled up in a towel until you are ready to iron them. Before ironing, shake out and hang up for a few minutes. Silk articles which are *patterned* or *printed*, however, should never be rolled up in this manner, but should be folded flat and the folds sandwiched with paper or towels.

Before ironing, see that the silk is evenly damped all over, otherwise it will look patchy when finished. If it has become too dry, do not just sprinkle the article, but re-wet it entirely. Then iron on the wrong side with a moderately cool iron and finish lightly on the right side.

**Artificial Silk.** Take no risks with artificial silk—always test your iron first. If it leaves a noticeable scorch mark on newspaper after standing 15-20 seconds, it is too hot and will make the material glazed and brittle. Remember always to iron artificial silks on the wrong side.



**Lock-knit.** Iron, when nearly dry, across the weave on the wrong side. Never sprinkle with water or the garment will look patchy, and iron no more than a single thickness of the material at once.

**Shantung.** Should be ironed only when absolutely dry.

**Crepe Suede and Angel Skin.** Iron bone-dry on the wrong side with an iron that is barely warm. *It is most important that this material should be quite dry and the iron only just warm.*

**Crepe Fabrics.** Use a moderately warm iron and press firmly on the wrong side of the fabric, which should be quite dry. Use a blanket to iron on (not a sheet) in order to maintain the crepe finish.

**Georgette.** As this fabric contracts when it is wetted iron it on a well-padded ironing board and stretch the fabric while ironing. After ironing the garment once, iron it all over again *across* the weave, except where it is necessary to stretch it lengthwise to regain the shape. This will restore the garment to its original measurements.

**Tucks.** It is easiest to iron tucks from the top of the garment towards the bottom. Hems, bands, etc., need extra pressing.

**IMPORTANT NOTE :** See that the clothes are absolutely dry when you have finished ironing them ; if they are ironed and left damp they will take on a rough and wrinkled appearance, and if you put coloured things away while they are damp, the colours are liable to spread.

## Persil is ideal for Washing Machines

Persil provides the ideal solution for all washing machines. Use the usual heaped tablespoonful of Persil to every gallon of water, and use according to the directions given with the machine. Add nothing else—remember Persil washes far better if used alone.

Institute Testimonials and Certificates from various Housewives' Associations.



# Removal of Stains

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## Tea, Coffee and all Table Stains on White Goods

If you put stained things into cold water with mixed Persil added, and bring them slowly to the boil, you will find that the stains come right out *in one boil*.

Practically all fruit stains, when fresh and still moist, can be removed with boiling or even with warm water. But even if allowed to dry they will practically always disappear with one boil in Persil, providing the stained article has been previously soaked before you put it into cold water in the wash copper.

If you do not boil your washing, use the boiling water method of removing tea, coffee and fruit stains. Stretch the stained part of the material over a bowl or some other equally



suitable vessel. Hold it taut by tying it round with string or fixing it with a rubber band. Then pour boiling water on to the stain from a height of three or four feet, so that the water strikes the stain with considerable force. This method is

usually effective but, if the stain has not quite disappeared, it can often be removed by hanging the wet material to bleach in the sun, or by moistening the stain with lemon juice and then exposing the material in strong sunlight.

**Ink-Stains.** While still wet, can be removed by soaking in boiled milk. If an ink stain has been allowed to dry, wash the article in the usual way and the stain will become iron mould stain; then follow the directions for removing iron mould, and the stain will disappear. Frequently, ink stains on white goods, after being soaked, entirely disappear if boiled in the usual way with Persil.



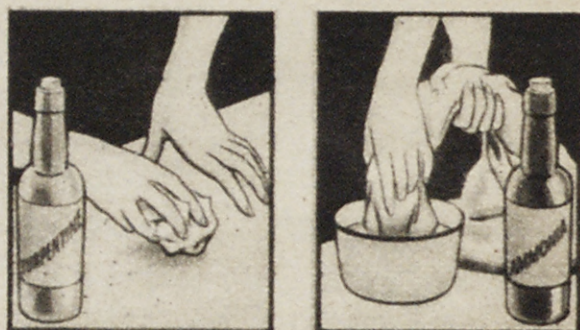


**Tar Stains.** Take off any surplus tar, then cover the stain with butter or lard. Lay the stained material over a towel



and rub the stain, changing the position of the stain on the towel as it absorbs the butter and tar. Finally, when the stain has disappeared wash well with petrol, so as to remove the butter or lard.

**Paint Stains.** Rub with turpentine then dip in ammonia, and wash in Persil solution. Rinse thoroughly.



**Iron Mould.** Can be removed by treating the stain with oxalic acid, to be obtained from the chemist. Dissolve a



small teaspoonful in a cup of warm water, and soak the stained portion of the article. Rinse and afterwards wash well. NOTE : Oxalic Acid is poisonous and care should be exercised in its use.

**Lime Soap Marks.** Lime Soap marks resemble starch marks. They show clearly as rings and blotches when the material is held up to the light. To remove, soak the affected parts in hot vinegar (but on no account use a metal vessel as the vinegar will corrode it), then rub vigorously between the fingers and rinse well. Afterwards, boil in the usual way with Persil. Lime Soap is formed during boiling in water which has been insufficiently softened. To *prevent* lime soap marks, soften the water in your copper by using *extra* Persil.





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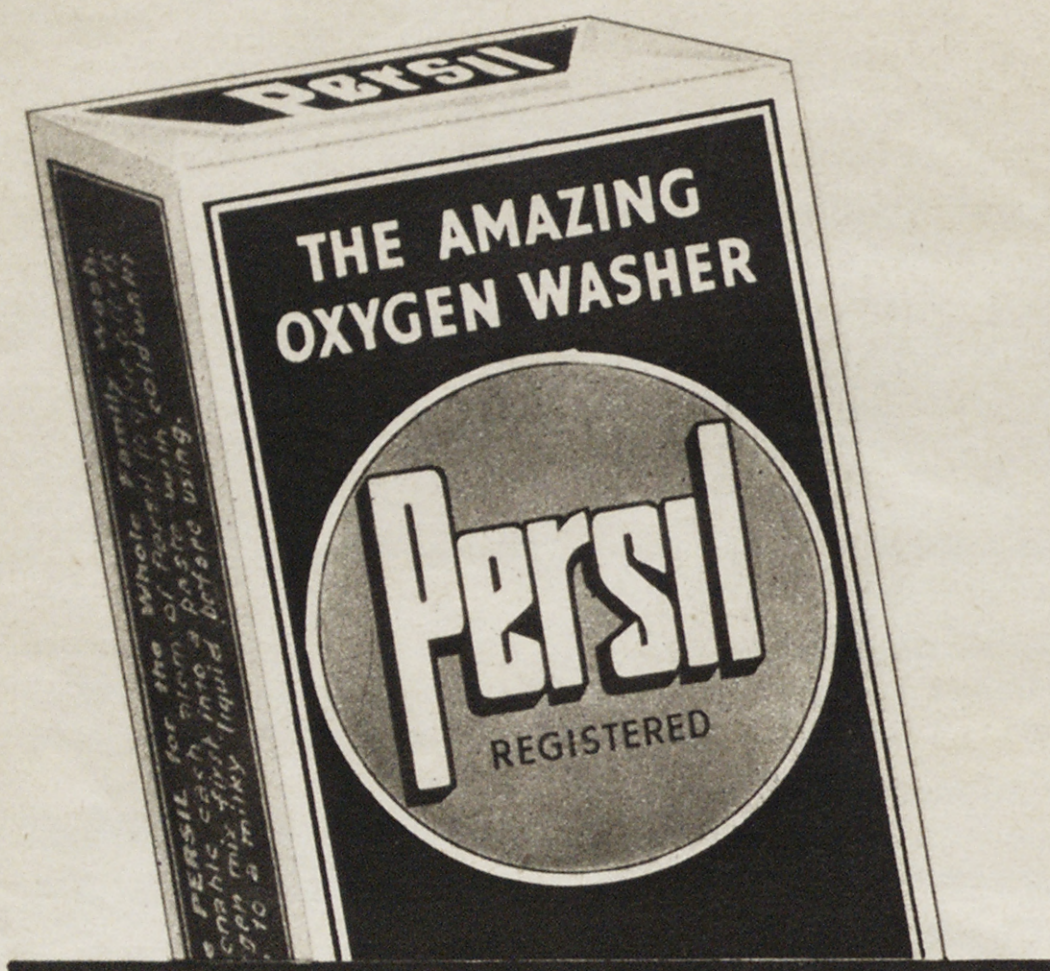
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**T**HE washing instructions in this book have been compiled by experts, and you are strongly recommended to follow their instructions to the letter. If you have any doubts at all of the washing treatment any article should receive, *don't just rely on your memory*, but re-read the instructions in the book.

Keep this Handbook within easy reach for quick reference every washing-day. Remember that Persil—the amazing oxygen washer—cannot harm any washable article. Make sure *always* that you use Persil only—no extras are required. No *substitutes or imitations* can give you the same *marvellous results*.







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